श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : यह बोला आपने—तो कांग्रेस पार्टी भी हुकूमत से नहीं हटना चाहती । मैं तो इन्हीं के तर्क का जवाब दे रहा हूं ।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : अंग्रेजों का वारिस मत बनो, यह बोला है ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : उनके वारिस नहीं हैं, तो उनके उत्तराधिकारी हैं। हमने उनसे ही राज लिया है, उत्तराधिकारी हैं, वारिस नहीं हैं । उनसे राज लिया है, उत्तराधिकारी भी हैं, लेकिन हर कानून जो अंग्रेज का खराब था, उनके हम विरोधी हैं । अगर उनकी कोई अच्छी बात थी . . . (**व्यवधान**) गांधी जी भी हमेशा कहते थे कि हमें अंग्रेजों से विरोध नहीं है, हम अंग्रेजियत के विरुद्ध हैं, अंग्रेजों के जो खराब काम हैं, उनके विरुद्ध हैं। गांधी जी रोज बोलते थे स्वराज के दिनों में । तो अगर उनकी कोई बात अच्छी थी, उसको हम मान लें, तो क्या खराबी की बात है ?

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : वह कंस्टीट्यूशनल नहीं है ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : इस विधेयक के लिए आपने खुद खराब साबित किया है, अगर आप अपने तर्कों को समझें तो आपने खुद अपने तर्क और दलीलों से यह कहा है कि यह कानून पास नहीं होना चाहिए । अगर कोई जरा भी समझदार है, या मेरे जैसा आदमी भी आपके तर्कों को समझ पाया, तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि उन्होंने खुद यह तर्क दिया है—हमारे सारन साहब ने यह तर्क दिया है और विधि वेत्ता के बारे में तो मैं समझता ही नहीं, उनकी बात तो मेरी समझ में आई ही नहीं है । मैं इस विधेयक के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक अनावश्यक है और रेड्डी साहब ने भी कहा है कि वह पास तो होना ही नहीं है, तो मैं क्यों कह दूं कि इसे पास होना चाहिए । आपने खुद यह बार-बार कहा है ।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : मैंने तो मंत्री जी से कहा है कि सरकार की तरफ से कानून लाने की . . . (**व्यवधान**)

मैंने तो मंत्री महोदय से अपील की है कि उनको यह कानून लाना चाहिए—यह कहा है ।

5.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा): विकल जी, आप बैठिए, अगले सत्र में जारी रखें ।

Before we take up the next business, the Minister for Textiles will make a small statement, which has been permitted by the Deputy Chairman.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

III. Constitution of Committee to review the progress of the implementation of the Textile Policy, 1985.

THE MINTSTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I had earlier stated in this august House that we had decided to appoint a Committee *to* review how the Textile policy has worked uptill now. Accordingly, I am glad to announce the constitution, of such a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shr,i Abid Hussain, Member Planning Commission. This

Committee shall review th^ progress of the implementation of the Textile Policy to assess as to how it has affected the various sectors of the Textile economy. In particular, the Committee would be expected to make an assessment of how far varioug measures devised in _the poiicy for protection of handlooms have *been* effective in achieving their objectives and also whether the pre-eminent role of cotton as the main raw mate-. rial of the textile industry has been maintained as stated in the Policy.

The Committee includes represen-tatives from the handloom, powerloom and niill sectors, representatives of the cotton and the synthetic sectors as well as representatives of trade unions. The Committee shall submit its report within a period of six months from the date of itg constitution. Copies of the Government Resolution dated 13th May 1988, cons-tituting this Committee have been placed in the Parliament Library.

•SHRI RAOGF VALIULLAH (Gujarat); The Textile Minister has done a good job by announcing the Committee." This was a demand not only of this House, but also of some State Governments. I would' only like to have one clarification. The State Governments, particularly the Cotton glowing States, have demanded that they should also be represented on the Committee. I would like to know whether the State Governments' demand that they should also te represented on the Committee has been ' taken into--consideration; if so, whether the Committee willbe re-constituted in. the fashion that some more representatives will be added to it.

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है इसका स्वागत करते हुए मैं यही कहूंगा कि जो राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे उनका भी इस कमेटी में होना उचित है और जहां तक जो दूसरे प्रतिनिधि हैं जैसे काटन ग्रोवर्ज और हैंडलूम वीवर्ज हैं इनके जो प्रतिनिधि लिए वह तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन राज्यों से भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश के काटन ग्रोअर्ज प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिएं, इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या रवैया है और मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में क्या सोचते हैं ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Ben-gal): The Statement ha, specifically mentioned that the Committee shall review the progress of the implementation of the Textile Policy to assess, as to how it has affected the various Sectors of the Textile economy. So far as that aspect is concerned, I have got nothing to say, but the main idebate today centres round a' very particular issue and that issue is that this textile policy has been anti-people, that this textile policy hac been pro-monopolists and the textile Policy has to be scrapped. The debate has not arisen because of the implementation part of it.

Now, the Committee, as I see it, is to review the. progress of the imple-mentation of a policy, which, according to me, (is anti-people. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this Committee would also have the right or jurisdiction to recommend the revision of the textile policy itself?

My second point is this. There are a large number of sick units in the textile industry. Would this Com-mittee also go into the state of affairs' of the sick units of the textile industry, the reasons for which the sickness has occurred • and the steps to be taken for bringing backk those sick . units in the textile industry to a healthy state, because the textile policy is also responsible for the growing sickness of the units in the textile industry. As you know, Sir, a large number of units have fallen sick and have been taken over by the NTc and the NTC is also going to close the taken-over units. Therefore, that is also very important aspect and important problem in the textile economy of our country affecting vast millions of our country.

[Shri Chitta Basu] Would the' hon. Minister be kind enough to explain or clarify these three points which I have raised?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir this announcement by the hon. Minister of forming a Committee to review tfie progress of the implementation of the Textile Policy, 1985 vindicates our stand when we condemned the Textile Policy, 1985, saying that it was detrimental to the industry particularly to the handloom and powerloom, sectors. Now, Sir, after the textile -industry has gone into doldrums, particularly, the handloom sector, Government has appointed a Committee for reviewing the progress. A_s Mr. Chitta Basu has rightly pointed but if any Committee is appointed, that Committee shoula go into the fact whether that Textile Policy is correct or not, whether that is effective for the benefit of the textile industries, textile workers or harmful for the industry or for the main industry. That should have been the terms and reference of this particular Committee but it is only about the progress and implementation. T don't think it will serve the purpose. Then, it says about protection of handloom. What kind of protection to the handloom sector? All sorts $incentive_s$ have been liberally given to the synthetic sector. Mills which produce synthetic goods, fabrics are given all encouragement in the form of customs and tariff concessions. Now, what type of protection can you give to the handloom sector? I think, these are all problems the hon. Minister should clarify.

Then, Sir, who are the representatives in this Committee? The names have not been mentioned. The cryp-, tic statement by the hon. Minister does not indicate the names. Who are the representatives from the handloom sector and the powerloom' sector? Who are the representatives from the Trade Unions? I_s it only INTUC? WHo are the Trade Unions who are represented from different sectors? Unless those representatives are properly chosen, how this Committee can function in an effective way in the interest of both the industry and their men? I would like the *hon.* Minister to clarify all these points.

SHRI BAM NIWAS MIRDHA. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Textile Policy of 1985 - \Kas a very comprehensive statement regarding the various facets of the textile industry. It made reference to cotton as a pre-eminent raw-material. It made reference to handlooms, powerloomg and the mill sector. Since all those things were mentioned in' that policy, this Committee is going to review the-working, of the whole policy. In particular, the Committee is expected to make an assessment regarding the handlooms and the cotton situation. I specially mentioned that the Committee can review the whole gamut of policy of 1985. But ^specially mentioned that two sectors about which we are very keen, namely, the protection of the handloom sector and particularly preservation of the pre-eminent position of cotton as a raw material for the textile industry. This should set at rest the doubts of the hon. Members that we are favouring the synthetic industry. I repeat, and repeated in the statement also, that we propose to give a pre-eminent position to cotton as a main raw material for the textile industry.

As regards the representatives of State Governments, I would like to mention, it is not normal practice in. tuch conditions to put any represen, tatives of the various State Governments. But I am sure representatives would appear before thfis Committee, give all the suggestions jand I am sure those suggestions would be teken due not_e of by this Committee. As I said, I have a copy of the membership which I am placing on *he Table of the House so that. hon. Members

can have a look at it. We tried to toring in people from all the sectors. I am sure that this Committee would do a good job and try to arrivs at a consensus which would help all sectors of the textile industry _

SKRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: May I know from the Minister whether representatives from the cotton growers have also been Included in this Committee?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, ihere are representatives from the cotton growers also.

(DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT— contd.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra); Sir, first of all, I wish you many happy returns of the day. Before I resume discussion... *(Interrup-tvon)...*

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA (Maharashtra); Sir, I want to know one thing. The discussion is On the working of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I do not know how much time we have at our disposal because it is a very important Ministry and there are so many departments involved in it. (Interruption-). AU of us would like to discuss it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA); Business Advisory Committee has allowed 4 hours' time. Time consumed is 1 hour and 8 minutes. 2 hours and 57 minutes are left. (Interruption). We are going "to discuss it and if the House feels... (Interruption)...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, after many years of neglect of the human resource development, it was heartening to note that our young Prime Minister created a Ministry of Human Resource Development and took particular interest in the field of education and sports. The budget for sports in this Plan was increased 13 times -but it is not just the responsibility of. the Central Government. It is also the responsibility of the State Governments and unfortunately, the State Governments have not done mueh to encourage sports except a few States which I can name like Kerala which has given a lot of fillip to sports. Most of the other States have not. Sports is a State subject and so there is a bit of problem. For development of sports, it is very essential that sports should be in the Concurrent List. I believe 19 States have agreed that sports should come ln the Concurrent List. There are 5 States which have not yet agreed to It and we hope that all of us will be able to persuade these States to fall In line and there would be allround development Of sports. As I said yesterday, it is an exciting time for sports in the/ sense that there ig now money. But more important is how we use this "money. We have seen last year that financial assistance has been granted for about 200 playgrounds. It is very.good. 86 stadia, swimming pools and gymnasiums, 28 sport complexes and over a thousand rural sports centres have been created which I think is *a.* step in the right direction. It is a small start. After years and years of neglect, it is a small start which we have made. But you have to compare yourself with major countries like Soviet Union. Soviet Union have 3500 large stadia. They have over 70000 gymnasiums, 2,000 swimmKng pools, and 6 lakh sports grounds. This is a small beginning but I am happy to say that at least we have started and we are moving in the right direction because it is essential to have proper infrastructure and it is not only stadia that we have to encourage but we have to have more grounds in the rural areas. That has to be the priority and I am very happy to say that the Government is thinking on those lines. Also there have been new